NORTHERN YUKON RESOURCE MANAGEMENT MODEL

Government of Yukon
October, 1980

Rec'd: Jan 27/82
Order No: WF
Price:
Acc. No: Gov't of Yukon

BOREAL INSTITUTE
LIBRARY
45684

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		Page
I	INTRODUCTION	1
II	NORTHERN YUKON RESOURCE MANAGEMENT MODEL	3
	Resource Management Zones	4
	1. Zone "A" Northwest Portion, National Park	4
	2. Zone "B" Herschel Island Territorial Historic Park	8
	3. Zone "C" Central and Northeastern Portion Special Resource Management Zone	11
	Northern Yukon Resource Management Advisory Committee	16
III	SUMMARY	20
	APPENDICES	
	Appendix "A" - Government of Yukon Position Paper	
	Appendix "B" - Selected References	

TABLE OF ILLUSTRATIONS

		Page
MAP #1	Resource Management Zones	5
MAP #2	Development and Transportation Concept	15
MAP #3	Group Trapping and Wildlife Harvesting Area	17

I INTRODUCTION

The Northern Yukon has attracted much attention in the last decade ranging from initial but unsuccessful efforts for the establishment of an International Wildlife Range to protect the Porcupine Caribou herd, to the recent C.O.P.E. Agreement-in-Principle. Volumes of data have been generated from numerous research studies and inventories. Resource use proposals have ranged from total wilderness protection to deep water harbours, quarries and pipeline corridors. Territorial Parks, Ecological Reserves, an Historic Site and a National Park were proposed for various portions of the area at one time or another in the 1970's.

Specialized and unique habitat along the north slope is, in a number of cases, critical to the survival of many species of birds, mammals and fish found in Yukon. The area has been described as "a land richer in wildlife, in variety of landscape and vegetation, and in archaeological value than any other in the Canadian Arctic".

On the other hand, the strategic location of the northern Yukon coastline relative to the Beaufort Sea and the land based development potential in support of off-shore oil and gas development, create a paramount requirement for future land use flexibility.

While recognizing the unique natural and sensitive environment and paradoxically, the urgent need to conisder future land based developments, the Government of Yukon has expressed its position with respect to the C.O.P.E. Agreement-in-Principle (Appendix "A").

One of the major elements outlined in the Government of Yukon's position is the establishment of a resource management regime for the northern portion of Yukon which would:

1. provide for the protection of critical wildlife populations and habitat;
2. allow those native people who currently use the area to hunt and trap under the laws of general application;
3. provide opportunities for native people who traditionally used and currently use the area to participate in the management regime;
4. provide for access to the Beaufort Sea and reservation of important potential harbour sites along the Yukon coast required for transportation and oil and gas exploration in the Beaufort Sea;
5. provide for the protection of sites of historic significance;
6. provide for a public consultation process respecting development activities in northern Yukon.

The resource management model proposed in this document provides a rational approach to embracing the interests of C.O.P.E., the Government of Canada, the Government of Yukon, and indeed all Canadians at a time when we must all critically review the future use of our resources.

II NORTHERN YUKON RESOURCE MANAGEMENT MODEL

For purposes of this model, the geographic area referred to as northern Yukon is that area as described in the 1978 land withdrawal order pursuant to the Territorial Lands Act - generally that area of Yukon north of the Porcupine River. Because of the ongoing Yukon Indian Land Claims negotiations and the existing C.O.P.E. Agreement-in-Principle, the geographic area to which this resource management model would be first applied is that area lying in the northern watershed referred to in Paragraph 12 3(b) of the Agreement-in-Principle.

The model could also be extended to embrace the total area north of the Porcupine River following the settlement of the Yukon Indian Land Claims.

The single agency, single purpose resource management regime embraced by the Agreement-in-Principle would not meet present or future land use, resource management or development requirements. Numerous research studies and reports as outlined in Appendix "B" indicate present and potential major resource/land use conflicts that could ultimately impact at the national level.

The multi-dimensional management regime presented by the Yukon Government is the only logical alternative that will accommodate the needs and requirements of Canada.

(A) RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ZONES (Refer to Map #1)

1. Zone "A" - Northwest Portion, National Park

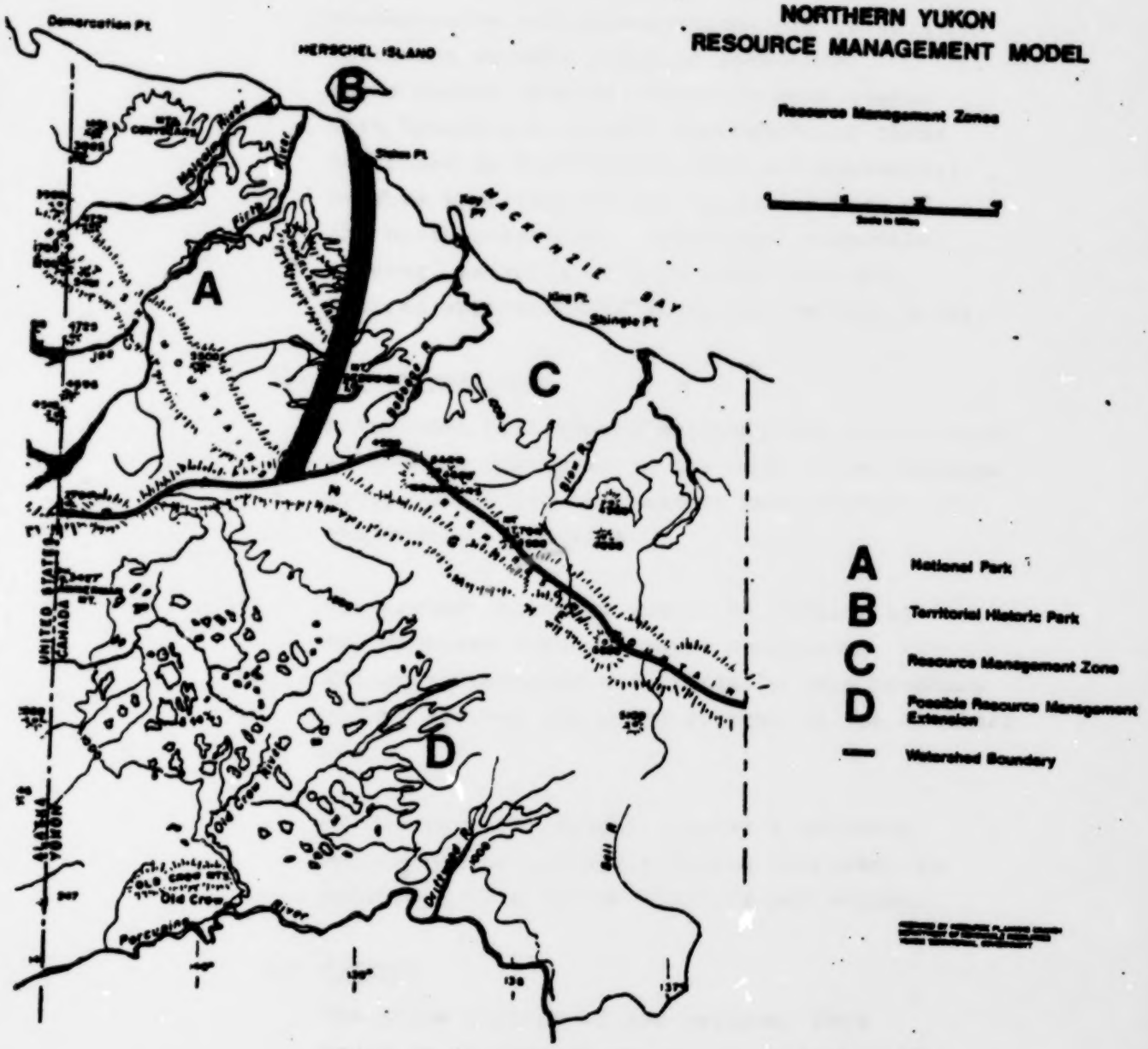
(a) Background

The northwest corner of northern Yukon (west of the Firth River) represents one of the few unglaciated refugium in North America. Paleontological and archaeological evidence suggests that area was once and has for centuries continued to be rich in a wide variety of flora and fauna unaffected by glaciation.

Recent archaeological evidence shows the oldest signs of North American occupation by man. The area currently provides important and critical habitat for caribou, grizzly, and spawning waters for Arctic Char. The northern most extensions of white spruce and Dall Sheep are found along the Firth River. Other unique features include rare and exceptional flora, outstanding scenery and important staging areas for migratory waterfowl.

The zone was first proposed for protective status in the late 1960's as part of an International Wildlife Range. The Yukon Government applied to D.I.A.N.D. in 1974 to reserve a large portion of the zone to establish a future territorial park. This application has never been acted upon. In the early 1970's, under the auspicies of the International Biological Program of U.N.E.S.C.O.

MAP 1


NORTHERN YUKON
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT MODEL
Resource Management Zones
HERSCHEL ISLAND
Demarcation Pt.
Shingle Pt.
MACKENZIE BAY
A
B
C
D
Old Crow
Porcupine River
A National Park
B Territorial Historic Park
C Resource Management Zone
D Possible Resource Management Extension
Watershed Boundary

the recommendation was made that the zone be set aside as an ecological reserve for preservation and conservation. In 1978, following several years of inventory, Parks Canada proposed National Park status with boundaries closely approximating those described in Territorial Park and Ecological Reserve applications but including more of the north coastline. Subsequent proposals, however, established a proposed boundary located approximately along the Babbage River.

(b) Recommendations

A National Park should be initially established, as soon as possible, to the west of the Babbage River, embracing the western most portion of the British Mountains.

The eastern boundary should be defined by the Northern Yukon Resource Management Advisory Committee and initially this boundary should address the prime purpose of the National Park.

Future research should address a boundary adjustment to include a marine component to enhance arctic marine wildlife protection.

(c) Purpose

The prime purpose of the National Park would be to protect as much as possible the critical caribou calving grounds as well as to represent Parks Canada's National Parks Natural Region 9.

(d) Use Levels/Types of Activities

In the National Park area no uses other than controlled scientific and resource management should be permitted during the caribou calving period.

Resource and Wildlife harvesting and trapping should be restricted at all times.

(e) Management

In keeping with the prime purpose of the National Park, resource management should focus at all times on the critical and sensitive caribou calving habitat.

Advisory if not formalized joint caribou, and other migratory species, management plans should be effected with the Yukon Government.

(f) Special Conditions

None to any group or individual. The integrity of National Parks for all Canadians on an equal status should be maintained.

(g) Implementation

The National Park should be established as soon as possible under the existing National Parks Act.

Parks Canada would have membership on the Northern Yukon Resource Management Committee to effect coordinated zone wildlife management. An initial and primary task of the "Committee" should be to establish the Park boundaries

and recommend future adjustments.

2. Zone "B" - Herschel Island - Territorial Historic Park (Refer to Map #1)

(a) Background

The Island, about 100 miles west of the mouth of the Mackenzie River, was the first part of Yukon to be discovered by white men. Sir John Franklin on his second overland expedition of 1825-1828 named it after Sir John Fredrick William Herschel, astronomer and chemist. Whaling vessels in pursuit of the 100 ton Bowhead (whose gigantic jaws gave nearly a ton of sieve-like baleen - worth $5.00 per pound) reached the Island in 1889. Every winter from then onward to 1905-1906 (the end of the northern whaling era), whalers anchored in Pauline Cove, a natural harbour free from ice movement and north winds.

Lying off shore in the shadow of the British Mountains, the island is extremely rich in flora and fauna and aquatic species such as whales, seals, walruses and most Arctic species of fish abound in Pauline Cove. The major territorial historic features involve the earliest activities of whaling, fur trade, the Anglican Church and the R.C.M.P. in Yukon. Anthropologically, Herschel is also one of, if not the most important contact sites in the western arctic. In addition, what is believed to be the oldest non-native building in Yukon is located on the Island.

On January 21, 1974, the Yukon Government applied to D.I.A.N.D. to reserve the Island for the purpose of a Territorial Historic Park. This application has never been acted upon.

At an October, 1972, meeting of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, it was resolved that Pauline Cove should be commemorated based on the significance of early whaling, the assertion of Canadian Sovereignty in the Arctic, and the early intercultural contact which took place there. Subsequently, a cairn and plaque was jointly constructed and dedicated by Parks Canada and the Yukon Government.

Numerous historic buildings located at Pauline Cove, formerly under lease to the Polar Continental Shelf Research Project (Department of Energy, Mines and Resources) and requested by Yukon Government, were recently transferred to Parks Canada. The Yukon Government is presently leasing some of these buildings for Wildlife Management Research purposes.

(b) Recommendation

A Territorial Historic Park should be established as soon as possible initially encompassing the total Island.

Future research should address a boundary adjustment to incorporate a marine component to augment or complement that indicated for Zone "A" - National Park.

(c) Purpose

The prime purpose for the establishment of Herschel Island Territorial Historic Park is to provide for the protection, preservation and management of an area of territorial historic significance.

(d) Use Levels/Types of Activities

Land-based activities and levels of use would be limited to those which would not jeopardize the historical integrity or alter or destroy unique natural features. At the same time, the adaptive re-use of historical structures would be encouraged.

For example, existing historical buildings at Pauline Cove may eventually serve as a logical joint National Park/Territorial Park headquarters. Land-based and off-shore activities such as over-winter harbouring and a polar continental shelf supply base would be considered, controlled and possibly interpreted as approximating historical activities.

(e) Management

Management of Herschel Island Territorial Historic Park would be in accordance with Yukon Territorial Park legislative requirements. This requirement includes the preparation of a master plan containing adequate inventory, land use zoning scheme, environmental impact statement and development strategy prior to any development or change in intensity of the use of the land or resources. The Territorial Park would then be managed in accordance with

its purpose and use.

(f) Special Conditions

Group trapping and wildlife harvesting rights as described in the attached Yukon Government position paper (Appendix "A") would apply on the Island.

(g) Implementation

Initially Herschel Island should be set apart under Section 19(e) of the Territorial Lands Act for Territorial Historic Park purposes and designated as such under the Yukon Park Ordinance.

3. Zone "C" - Central and Northeastern Portion - Special Resource Management Zone

(a) Background

The central and northeastern portion of Yukon's north slope, although similar in many respects to the western portion, does not have the same requirements in terms of protecting and conserving wildlife, habitat, geological and archaeological features. This area contains a variety of resources, land uses and potential developments which require an integrated resource use management approach.

Studies and inventories conducted to date indicate that the area has significant populations of wildlife. Moose, caribou, Dall's sheep, grizzly bears, wolves, foxes, wolverine and other animals are common

throughout. The coastline, lagoons, bays and river systems support geese, ducks, swans and other species; eagles, falcons and other birds of prey are found in the river valleys.

Much of the habitat critical to the survival of wildlife has been identified as have the main migration routes of the Porcupine Caribou herd which traverse the area.

Deposits of coal, uranium and other minerals including lazulite - Yukon's gem stone, are known to exist. Exploration for oil and gas indicates the potential for their development.

Exploration for oil and gas in the Beaufort Sea adjacent to the areas coastline has initiated studies which have identified the Babbage Bight section of the coastline as being the most suitable for deep harbour Ports, transportation and pipeline corridors and other sites such as quarries that would facilitate such development activities in conjunction with Beaufort Sea developments.

National defense installations and associated facilities are located within the zone at Shingle Point.

The use and development of the resources in this zone are not controlled or regulated by any resource management plan. An immediate need exists for the development of a land/resource use plan and associated guidelines which will enable a resource management regime to be

adopted for the zone.

The resource management regime must have the flexibility to accommodate a variety of users while simultaneously providing those measures required for the protection and conservation of the wildlife resources and the environment. This resource management approach will ensure the prudent use of the areas resources in the interest of Yukoners and all Canadians.

(b) Recommendations

A Special Resource Management Zone should be established for the central and northeastern portion of the north slope.

The Northern Yukon Resource Management Advisory Committee should initiate the preparation of a land/resource use plan for the Special Resource Management zone and upon completion of this plan advise Ministers with respect to implementation of an appropriate resource management regime.

The Northern Yukon Resource Management Advisory Committee should monitor resource management activities, initiate required studies and inventories and advise as to adjustments required to the resource management regime.

(c) Purpose

The purpose for the creation of a Special Resource Management zone is to enable the implementation of a resource management regime which embraces conservation and development needs in the interest of all users.

(d) Use Levels/Types of Activities

A variety of resource and land uses will be permitted in the zone in a manner which will provide for the conservation of wildlife and the protection of the environment. Provision will be made for hunting, fishing, trapping, exploration, harbour sites, roads, pipelines and other development activities as required. (Refer to Map #2)

(e) Management

The resource management regime will be one which has as its basis a land/resource use plan and associated guidelines which will be prepared under the guidance of the Northern Yukon Resource Management Advisory Committee. Research, studies and land/resource use monitoring will form the basis for adjusting the management regime.

(f) Special Conditions

Every land/resource use permitted in the zone will be in accordance with a set of guidelines specific to that use.

MAP 2

NORTHERN YUKON
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT MODEL

Development & Transportation Concept

A — National Park

B — Territorial Historic Park

C — Resource Management Zone

D — Possible Resource Management Extension

— Watershed Boundary

A Group Trapping Area will be established in the zone whereby the Inuavaluit will be given exclusive trapping rights (Refer to Map #3).

The Inuavaluit will be granted hunting privileges in the area in accordance with the laws of general application.

(g) Implementation

The Special Resource Management zone should be created immediately pursuant to the Territorial Lands Act.

The Resource Management Advisory Committee should be appointed immediately to initiate the preparation of a land/resource use plan for the zone which will form the basis for the resource management regime.

(B) NORTHERN YUKON RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE

(a) Background

The proposed Northern Yukon Resource Management Advisory Committee's area of influence encompasses the entire Northern Yukon Resource Management regime to ensure that coordinated and comprehensive resource management plans are developed for the total area.

The mandate of the existing Federal/Territorial Lands Advisory Committee would be inappropriate when considering the multi-dimensional magnitude of the broader management issues.

MAP 3

NORTHERN YUKON
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT MODEL

Group Trapping & Wildlife Harvesting Area

A — National Park

B — Territorial Historic Park

C — Resource Management Zone

D — Possible Resource Management Extension

— Watershed Boundary

Trapping & Harvesting Area

(b) Recommendation

An advisory committee known as the Northern Yukon Resource Management Advisory Committee should be established pursuant to the Territorial Lands Act. This committee would report to the federal Minister of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and the Yukon territorial Minister of Renewable Resources.

(c) Purpose

To provide advice to the Ministers on the wise and prudent use of the natural resources of Northern Yukon for the benefit of all Canadians.

(d) Terms of Reference

The Northern Yukon Resource Management Advisory Committee will advise the federal Minister of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and the territorial Minister of Renewable Resources regarding:

- all matters pertaining to land use in Northern Yukon;
- the specific details of the resource management model;
- the preparation of a comprehensive land/resource use plan for the proposed Northern Yukon Resource Management Zone (Zone "C" of the model);
- the initial and subsequent annual review of the resource management plan;
- a process that provides for public participation;
- land use applications, land dispositions and land use regulations.

(e) Membership

One member from each of the following:

Federal Departments of:
- Indian and Northern Affairs
- Fisheries and Oceans
- Energy, Mines and Resources
- Environment Canada

Territorial Departments of:
- Renewable Resources
- Economic Development and Tourism

Public:
- C.O.P.E.
- Old Crow Band Council
- Old Crow Group Trappers
- North Slope Inuvialuit Trappers

In addition, the chairman would be appointed by the Yukon Minister of Renewable Resources, Departmental representatives would be appointed by their respective Ministers.

III SUMMARY

The resource management model described for northern Yukon embraces the concerns of existing and potential resource users, and of those of agencies charged with resource management. The model can be implemented under current legislation. It will provide a much needed set of parameters to guide the use and development of the resources in this important area of Yukon. The model makes provision for the undertaking of those actions required for the long-term protection of valued resources. It also addresses those issues related to present and future uses of resources through the establishment of an integrated resource management regime.

APPENDIX A

GOVERNMENT OF YUKON POSITION PAPER

GOVERNMENT OF YUKON POSITION ON
NORTHERN YUKON AND COPE AGREEMENT IN PRINCIPLE

The main elements of the position of the Government of Yukon on northern Yukon and the COPE Agreement in Principle are as follows:

1. The resources management regime created in northern Yukon must assure the effective protection of the wildlife and environment of this region and at the same time accommodate the legitimate interests of all parties concerned, especially those which are in the best long term interest of Yukon and of Canada.

2. Subject to the special wildlife and wildlife-related rights recognized in this position, the resources management regime must be governed by federal and territorial laws of general application.

3. Compensation to non-resident native claimants must be related to the nature of the claim and must take into account the interest of Yukon residents in Yukon land.

1. Resources Management Regime for Northern Yukon

1.1. Position

There must be an effective wildlife habitat management regime in northern Yukon. This regime will extend to the region generally, and will ensure maximum protection for the calving grounds of the Porcupine Caribou herd and other critically sensitive areas in northern Yukon. To provide a framework for the regime, there shall be established:

i) a special resource management zone pursuant to section 3.1 of the Territorial Lands Act for that part of northern Yukon which is north of the watershed and east of the Babbage River;

ii) a National Park pursuant to the National Parks Act for that part of northern Yukon which is north of the watershed and west of the Babbage River, excluding Herschel Island;and

iii) game reserves and related sanctuaries pursuant to the relevant federal and territorial legislation within the special resource management zone.

Rationale

a) Wildlife conservation and environmental protection should be the predominant objectives of any management regime for northern Yukon. Developmental activity in the area must be required to meet environmental safeguards and to mitigate adverse impact on wildlife and its habitat. While the entire northern Yukon is a highly sensitive bio-ecological region, certain areas within the region are more critically sensitive than others. Critical areas should be identified and protected; less sensitive areas should be zoned accordingly. The proposed resources management regime could accommodate these needs and would offer the additional advantage of utilizing the expertise of people whose specialty is northern resource and wildlife management. The system would also permit coordination between wildlife management within and outside park boundaries. Whatever the precise boundaries of any northern park, they will always adjoin areas under the management of the Government of Yukon. Wildlife do not recognize boundary lines; to ensure their protection it is desirable to have close coordination between management authorities on both sides of the lines. The special resource management zone established under the Territorial Lands Act in consultation with the Government of Yukon would ensure a close fit between the protection of the habitat under federal jurisdiction and the management of wildlife under territorial jurisdiction. The need for flexibility is particularly important in regard to mobile and migratory wildlife such as the Porcupine Caribou herd. Continued consultation and cooperation between the two

governments will be required to ensure this flexibility. Because of the advantages described above, the system would be well equipped to ensure the protection of a wildlife supply necessary for the continuing harvesting needs of the native people of the area. Such a system could also be readily adapted to ensure that ongoing conservation measures respect basic native harvesting rights at any given time.

b) The creation of a National Park focusing on the calving grounds of the Porcupine Caribou herd would assure the protection of this species during a critical period of their life cycle. The area would also receive maximum protection against all activity including economic development and native hunting.

c) The creation of other conservation and sanctuary areas would similarly provide for the protection of various species and habitats.

1.2. Position

The native people who currently use the region will be provided with special rights to hunt and trap within the context of the laws of general application in effect in Yukon. The Yukon Territorial Game Ordinance will be amended to permit the creation of a group trapping area throughout the entire area of northern Yukon north of the watershed for the Inuvialuit. This will be accompanied by amendments to the Game Ordinance to provide for the issuing of trapper's licences and a special Non-Resident Hunting Licence so that the Inuvialuit may hunt in the designated group trapping area. In addition, at least five of the existing polar bear seals allocated to the Government of Yukon pursuant to the International Agreement on the Conservation of Polar Bears will be assigned to the Government of the Northwest Territories for use by the Inuvialuit; the remaining seal will be retained by the Government of Yukon for allocation to resident Inuvialuit.

Rationale

a) A number of Inuvialuit who have traditionally hunted and trapped in northern Yukon wish to continue to exercise this privilege. The Yukon Government will amend the Game Ordinance to accommodate this request.

b) This position will afford substantial wildlife and wildlife-related rights to the Inuvialuit of a kind consistent with the needs of effective conservation. Balancing these rights with the needs of effective conservation will ensure a continuing wildlife supply. Sound wildlife management requires that Yukon wildlife laws be respected in any native claims settlement in Yukon.

c) The COPE Agreement in Principle would allow the commercial harvesting of big game in a park; the hunting of endangered species; and the granting of land and the establishment of settlements in the calving grounds of the Porcupine Caribou herd; activities all detrimental to effective conservation and to the long-term wildlife interests of the native people. The Yukon Government position will allow none of these activities while permitting those consistent with effective conservation needs.

1.3. Position

The native people who traditionally used and currently use the region will have the opportunity to participate in an effective management regime. A resource management advisory committee shall be established to advise the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and the Yukon Minister of Renewable Resources regarding the administration of the special resource management zone and regarding a resource management plan for the region. The membership of the advisory committee shall be appointed by the federal and territorial governments and will include the native and other users of the area. Work

will commence on resource studies and inventories for the area to aid the governments and the resource management advisory committee in preparing the resource management plan.

Rationale

a) Participation by native people will ensure that they have an active role in the planning for development, access, and utilization of any resource within the special management zone.

b) A single committee whose advisory responsibilities will include Land Use, Habitat and Wildlife Management, would avoid an ad hoc approach to resource management in northern Yukon and would greatly assist both the federal and territorial governments in their respective responsibilities.

c) Resource inventories and studies will enable the preparation of a sound resource management plan containing guidelines for the utilization of the resources of the area.

1.4. Position

Access to the Beaufort Sea and reservations of important potential harbour sites along the Yukon coast are required for transportation and oil and gas exploration in the Beaufort Sea. The resource management plan described in 1.3 above will make provision for land access to the Beaufort Sea. Further, the plan will make provision for potential development and harbour sites.

Rationale

Access to the Beaufort Sea and development and harbour sites are vital to the territorial and national interest. Dome Petroleum Ltd. have conducted extensive investigations of harbour sites starting at the Yukon-Alaska border and stretching over as far as Paulatuk on the eastern side of the Beaufort

Sea. Dome found that one of the best sections of the coast with good harbour conditions is the Babbage Bite which extends from Kay Point to King Point, a distance of some 16 miles. The oil and gas reserves off the Yukon coastline in the Beaufort Sea appear to be immense and will become an important factor in the economic future of Yukon and of Canada as a whole.

1.5 Position

There will be a consultation process designed to maximize public input regarding proposed development in northern Yukon. A standard public hearing process should be created to permit prior representations regarding all proposed major developments in northern Yukon.

Rationale

The nature and form of development in northern Yukon is of paramount importance to Yukon and Canada as a whole. A process by which major developments can be fully examined in the public forum is essential. A public hearing process will ensure that Yukoners, the Inuvialuit, and all other interested Canadians have the opportunity to participate in evaluating any large scale or otherwise significant activity proposed in northern Yukon.

1.6 Position

Protection will be afforded to sites of historic significance such as Herschel Island. Herschel Island shall be designated as a Territorial historic park pursuant to the Yukon Territorial Parks Ordinance.

Rationale

Herschel Island has played a key role in the history of Yukon, a period spanning from the early migrations of Eskimoid populations from the west, through early contact between European and native populations, right up to the present era.

The island was the first part of Yukon to be discovered by white men. Since then it has played an important role as a whaling centre and as a focal point for the N.W.M.P. in maintaining Canadian sovereignty. The island's physical resources include architectural representatives from the prehistoric Eskimoids to the oldest existing white structure in Yukon.

2. Laws of General Application

2.1 Position

Subject to the special wildlife and wildlife-related rights provided for in this position, all federal or territorial laws of general application which may be enacted from time to time, shall apply in northern Yukon.

Rationale

To ensure maximum equality for all Yukoners and those who exercise various rights and privileges in Yukon, both federal and territorial laws of general application must apply to the greatest extent possible throughout the region.

3. Non-Wildlife Compensation to Non-Resident Native Claimants

3.1 Position

Compensation to non-resident native claimants must bear a relation to the nature of the continuing traditional interest relinquished and must take into account the interest of Yukon residents in Yukon land. Compensation other than wildlife rights and wildlife-related rights to the Inuvialuit and other non-resident native claimants will be in the form of monetary compensation rather than interests in land or mandatory

employment guarantees. Non-resident native claimants who traditionally used and currently use land in Yukon will be allowed to continue to do so through the rights referred to above; whereas native claimants who traditionally used but who no longer use land in Yukon will share in the monetary compensation provided to the native claimant group as a whole.

Rationale

a) The Government of Yukon does not preclude any Canadian citizen from purchasing land. If any lands in the North Slope are made available for private purchase, non-resident settlement beneficiaries are eligible to purchase such lands.

b) Non-resident settlement beneficiaries should be encouraged to invest in and benefit from economic ventures permitted in northern Yukon.

c) Outright grants to non-resident native claimants of fee simple or other comparable interests in Yukon lands or of guaranteed employment benefits cannot be supported by the Government of Yukon. They restrict the rights of Yukoners in and to the area concerned yet lack any compelling countervailing justification such as a direct relation to the nature of the continuing traditional interest being relinquished.

d) An outright grant of an interest in land removes that land from the public domain. Clause 12(8) of the COPE Agreement in Principle makes it possible for up to 1,000 square miles to be granted to non-residents. This is totally out of proportion to the amount of land privately owned by Yukon residents. By comparison, Yukon's 25,000 residents own approximately 65 square miles of land. They were entitled to purchase this land only after meeting stringent conditions regarding improvements, etc. Yukon residents have a fulltime interest in Yukon lands; non-

residents do not. The injustice of granting a fee simple or comparable interest in land, outright, to non-residents and in the magnitude contemplated by the COPE Agreement, would be bitterly - and justifiably - resented by Yukoners.

e) Another reason for opposing Clause 12(8) of the COPE Agreement in Principle is that there are native peoples resident in British Columbia and the Northwest Territories likely to pursue similar claims based on traditional use and occupancy. The Government of Yukon has no objection to these claims being extinguished in return for monetary compensation and in some cases hunting rights. There is however, a limited amount of viable land in Yukon and if Clause 12(8) were to establish a precedent, Yukoners could end up with virtually no land base. Such a precedent could also prejudice resolution of the Yukon Indian Claim.

f) Another major problem with Clause 12(8) is that the 1,000 square miles encompasses one-half of Yukon's only coast-line, an area which could be crucial to the future transportation needs of Yukon and to the economic future of Yukon and Canada as a whole. It would be irresponsible for any government to make private grants of important coastal lands that will likely be required in the territorial and national interest. Expropriation which may be the only recourse to return the land to the public domain should not be employed as a mechanism to grant economic or monetary benefits to native claimants. Instead, such compensation should be granted outright, as part of the settlement.

APPENDIX B

SELECTED REFERENCES

SELECTED REFERENCES

METEOROLOGY

CANADA, ATMOSPHERIC ENVIRONMENT SERVICE. Temperature and precipitation, 1941-1970 - Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories. Canada, Dept. of the Environment, Atmospheric Environment Service, Toronto.

CANADA, METEOROLOGICAL BRANCH. 1965. Precipitation normals for the Yukon and Northwest Territories. Canada, Dept. of Transport, Meteorological Branch CDS 12-65, Toronto.

CANADA, METEOROLOGICAL BRANCH. 1970. Climatological station data catalogue - Yukon and Northwest Territories. Canada, Dept. of Transport, Meteorological Branch CLI 3-70, Toronto.

CHAMBERS, E.J. 1907. Canada's fertile northland. Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa.

HYDROLOGY

ALLEN, W.T.R., B.S.V. CUDBIRD. 1971. Freeze-up and break-up dates of waterbodies in Canada. Canada, Dept. of Transport, Meteorological Branch, CLI-1-71, Toronto.

CANADA, METEOROLOGICAL SERVICE. 1971. Ice summary and analysis, 1969, Canadian Arctic. Canada, Dept. of Transport, Meteorological Service, Ottawa.

CANADIAN HYDROGRAPHIC SERVICE. 1971. Herschel Island to Kay Point. Chart No. 7603, scale 1:60,000. Canada, Dept. of the Environment, Hydrographic Service, Ottawa.

MUTCH, R.A., P.J. McCART. 1974. Springs within the northern Yukon drainage system (Beaufort Sea drainages). In Fisheries research associated with proposed gas pipeline routes in Alaska, Yukon and Northwest Territories. Canadian Arctic Gas Study Limited, Biological Report Series, Vol. 15, ch. 9, pp. 1-30.

VAN EVERDINGEN, R.O. 1973. Groundwater contribution to rivers of the Porcupine drainage basin, Yukon Territory. Unpublished MS. Canada, Dept. of the Environment, Inland Waters Directorate, Calgary. 26 pp.

SELECTED REFERENCES (CONT'D)

WALKER, H.J., J.M. McCLOY. 1969. Morphologic change in two arctic deltas: Blow River Delta, Yukon Territory and Colville River Delta, Alaska. Arctic Institute of North America Research Paper no. 49. 91 pp.

BEDROCK GEOLOGY

BAADSGAARD, H., et al. 1961. Caledonian or Acadian granites of the Northern Yukon Territory. Pages 458-464 In Raasch, G.O. (Ed.). Geology of the Arctic, Vol. 1. Proceedings of the 1st International Symposium on Arctic Geology. Alberta Society of Petroleum Geologists, University of Toronto Press.

DAVIES, G.R. 1971. A Permian hydrozoan mound, Yukon Territory. Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences 8(8):973-988.

DYKE, L.D. 1972. Structural investigations in White Uplift, northern Yukon Territory. Pages 204-208 In Report of activities, Part A: April to October, 1971. Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 72-1 (Pt. A):204-208.

DYKE, L.D. 1974. Structure investigations in Barn Mountains, Northern Yukon Territory. Pages 303-308 In Report of activities, Part A: April to October 1973. Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 74-1 (Pt. A).

FREBOLD, H., et al. 1967. New occurrences of Jurassic rocks and fossils in central and northern Yukon Territory. Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 67-12.

JELETZKY, J.A. 1961. Upper Jurassic and Lower Cretaceous rocks, west flank of Richardson Mountains between the headwaters of Blow River and Bell River, Yukon Territory 116P and 117A (parts of). Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 61-9.

KUPSCH, W.O. 1973. Geology of Crow River - Spring River area, British Mountain front Yukon, Canada. Bulletin of Canadian Petroleum Geology 21(1):123-130.

LENZ, A.C., D.G. PERRY. 1973. Regional geology of Northern Yukon: discussion. Bulletin of Canadian Petroleum Geology 21(4):553-557.

SELECTED REFERENCES (CONT'D)

MAMET, B.L., D. MASON. 1970. Lisburne Group, lithostratigraphy and foraminiferal zonation, British Mountains, Northern Yukon Territory. Bulletin of Canadian Petroleum Geology 18:556-565.

MIALL, A.D. 1973. Regional geology of northern Yukon. Bulletin of Canadian Petroleum Geology 21:81-116.

MOUNTJOY, E.W. 1967. Triassic stratigraphy of Northern Yukon Territory. Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 66-19.

NORRIS, D.K. 1970. Structural and stratigraphic studies, Blow River area, Yukon Territory and western District of Mackenzie (117A, East Half, 107B). Pages 230-235 In Report of activities, Part A: April to October, 1969. Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 70-1 (Pt. A).

ROSS, C.A. 1967. Late Paleozoic Fusulinacea from northern Yukon. Journal of Paleontology 41(3):709-725.

YOUNG, F.G. 1972. Cretaceous stratigraphy between Blow and Fish Rivers, Yukon Territory. Pages 229-234 In Report of activities, Part A: April to October, 1971. Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 72-1 (Pt. A).

YOUNG, F.G. 1974. Cretaceous stratigraphic displacements across Blow Fault Zone, northern Yukon Territory. Pages 291-296 In Report of activities, Part B: November 1973 to March 1974. Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 74-1 (Pt. B).

CAMPBELL, F.A. 1962. Lazulite from Yukon, Canada. American Mineralogist 47(1-2):157-160.

GLEESON, C.F. 1963. Reconnaissance heavy metal study in northern Yukon Territory. Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 63-32.

QUATERNARY GEOSCIENCE

BOUCHARD, M. 1971. Surficial deposits, Herschel Island, Yukon Territory. In Report of activities, Part A: April to October, 1970. Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 71-1 (Pt. A):158.

FORBES, D.L. 1975. Sedimentary processes and sediments, Babbage River Delta, Yukon coast. In Report of Activities, Part B. Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 75-1B, pp. 157-160.

SELECTED REFERENCES (CONT'D)

LICHTI-FEDEROVICH, S. 1974. Palynology of two sections of Late Quaternary sediments from the Porcupine River. Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 74-23.

MacKAY, J.R. 1963. Notes on the shoreline recession along the coast of the Yukon Territory. Arctic 16(3):195-197.

McCLOY, J.M. 1969. Morphologic characteristics of the Blow River Delta, Yukon Territory, Canada. Ph.D. thesis, Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College. 143 pp.

MATHEWS, J.V. 1975. Insects and plant macrofossils from two Quaternary exposures in the Old Crow-Porcupine Region, Yukon Territory, Canada. Arctic and Alpine Research 7(3): 249-259.

OGILVIE, W. 1898. The geography and resources of the Yukon Basin. Geographical Journal 12(1):21-41.

SETTLEMENT PATTERNS

CURRIE, R.D. 1964. The Yukon Territory littoral, an economic development program. Canada, Dept. of Northern Affairs and Natural Resources. 32 pp.

TOURISM AND RECREATION SERVICES

DONALDSON, I. 1972. The Firth River - a descriptive report. Unpublished report. Canada, Dept. of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, National Parks Service - Planning, National and Historic Parks Branch, Ottawa.

SYNERGY WEST LTD. 1974. Herschel Island: evaluation study. Yukon Territorial Government, Herschel Island Study Committee. Whitehorse.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

GORDON, B.C. 1970. Recent archaeological investigations on the Arctic Yukon coast: including a description of the British Mountain complex at Trout Lake. Pages 67-86 In Smith, R.A., and J.W. Smith (eds.). Early man and environments in Northwest North America. University of Calgary, Archaeological Association, Paleo-Environmental Workshop, Proceedings, Calgary.

SELECTED REFERENCES (CONT'D)

HARINGTON, C.R., W.N. IRVING. 1967. Some upper Pleistocene middens near Old Crow, Yukon Territory. Society of American Archaeologists, Annual Meeting, May 5, 1967. Ann Arbor, Michigan.

HARINTON, C.R., et al. 1975. Bones say man lived in Yukon 27,000 years ago. Canadian Geographical Journal 91(1-2):42-48.

IRVING, W.N. 1968. Upper Pleistocene archaeology in Old Crow Flats, Yukon Territory. Revised from a paper read at the Alaska Science Conference, College, Alaska, September 1967.

IRVING, W.N., C.R. HARINTON. 1973. Upper Pleistocene radiocarbon-dated artifacts from the northern Yukon. Science 179 (4071):335-340.

MacNEISH, R.S. 1955. Archaeological excavations on the Yukon arctic coast in 1955. Arctic Circular 8(4):70-72.

MacNEISH, R.S. 1956. The Engigstciak site on the Yukon arctic coast. University of Alaska, Anthropological Papers, May, pp. 91-111.

MacNEISH, R.S. 1962. Recent finds in the Yukon Territory of Canada. Pages 20-26 In Prehistoric cultural relations between the arctic and temperate zones of North America. Arctic Institute of North America, Technical Paper 11, Montreal.

MacNEISH, R.S. 1959. Firth River activities, 1956 and 1958. Arctic Circular, September, pp. 26-29.

MORLAN, R.E. 1972. NbVk-1: an historic fishing camp in Old Crow Flats, northern Yukon Territory. Mercury Series, Archaeological Survey of Canada, Paper No. 5. Ottawa. 44 pp.

HISTORIC RESOURCES

GODSELL, P.H. 1942. The passing of Herschel Island. Royal Canadian Mounted Police Quarterly 9(4):380-392.

KENTING OILFIELD SERVICES LTD. n.d. Background notes on Herschel Island. Unpublished Typescript.

SELECTED REFERENCES (CONT'D)

PEAKE, F.A. 1964. The life and work of Isaac O. Stringer, Archbishop of Rupert's Land, sometime Bishop of Yukon, first missionary to the Eskimos at Herschel Island. Unpublished D.D. Thesis, Anglican Church of Canada, General Synod Ontario. London, Ontario. 379 pp.

STEVENSON, A. 1968. Whaler's wait. North 15(5):24-31.

STEVENSON, A. 1968. Herschel haven. North 15(6):24-32.

WARNER, I. 1973. Herschel Island. Alaska Journal 3(3):130-143.

YUKON TERRITORY, RECORDS. 1924. Anglican mission - Herschel Island, 1924-1928. Vol. 56, File no. 33821. Whitehorse, Y.T.

YUKON TERRITORY, RECORDS. 1925. Herschel Island - RCMP records, 1925-1955. Vol. 56, File no. 33839. Whitehorse, Y.T.

TRANSPORTATION

CANADA, DEPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS. n.d. Herschel Island: feasibility of a marine terminal. Canada, Dept. of Public Works, Ottawa. ca. 1974.

MacKAY, J.R. 1961. Notes on small boat harbors of the Yukon coast. Geographical Bulletin No. 15, pp. 19-30.

NATIVE PEOPLES

JONES, S. 1866. The Kutchin Tribes. Smithsonian Institute Annual Report. Washington, pp. 320-327.

LEECHMAN, D. 1951. Folk-lore of the Vunta-Kutchin. National Museum of Canada, Annual Report, 1950-51, pp. 76-93.

McKENNAN, R.A. 1965. The Chandalar Kutchin. Arctic Institute of North American, Technical Paper No. 17. 156 pp.

OSGOOD, C. 1934. Kutchin tribal distribution and synonomy. American Anthropologist 36:168-179.

SELECTED REFERENCES (CONT'D)

POPPE, R. 1971. Kutchin bibliography - an annotated bibliography of northern Yukon Kutchin Indians. Prepared for Canada, Dept. of the Environment, Canadian Wildlife Service, Edmonton, Alberta.

SCURVEY, E., R. CHARLIES. n.d. Kutchin Indian words and meanings. Whitehorse Star, Whitehorse. 12 pp.

WEST, F.H. 1959. On the distribution and territories of the western Kutchin Tribes. University of Alaska, Anthropological Papers 7(2):113-116.

ECONOMIC MINERALS

GILLESPIE, A.A. 1948. The Firth River gold strikes. Western Miner (21(5):78.

McCROSSAN, R.G., R.M. PROCTOR. 1971. Mineral potential of arctic Canada. University of Missouri Rolla Journal 2:31-37.

ROSE, E.F. 1973. Geology of vanadium and vanadiferous occurrences of Canada. Geological Survey of Canada, Economic Geology Report No. 27 (Includes Map 1321A).

SANDY, R.W. 1948. Placer gold on the Firth River, routes to the area. Western Miner 21(6):85-86.

INDUSTRIAL SURFICIAL DEPOSITS

MONROE, R.L. 1972. Terrain classification and sensitivity maps - Demarcation Point (117C), Herschel Island (117D), Blow River (117A) and Aklavik west half (107B). Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 120.

OIL AND GAS

BULLOCK, D. BRUCE AND ASSOCIATES LTD. 1960. Mackenzie and Richardson Mountains. Geological report prepared for Amerada Petroleum Corporation. 42pp. + Appendix. DIAND 1-1-6-10 and 1-2-6-11.

SELECTED REFERENCES (CONT'D)

FUENNING, P. 1964. Photogeologic evaluation of the North Yukon area, Northwest Territories and Yukon. Prepared by Geophoto Services Ltd. for undisclosed client. 43 pp.

HENEKS, R., G.M. COLLINS. 1959. Geology and structural interpretation of the British Mountains Area, Yukon Territory. Prepared by V. Zay Smith Associates Ltd. for Woodley Canadian Oil Company and Banff Oil Ltd. 17 pp. + Maps. DIAND 28-1-3-1.

HOVER, F.B. 1961. Geological report on the Porcupine Basin and surrounding area, Yukon and Northwest Territories. Prepared by Amerada Petroleum Corporation. 340 pp. + Regional Maps. DIAND 1-1-2-15.

IMPERIAL OIL ENTERPRISES LTD. 1970. IOE Blow River YT E-47. 68°50', 137°15'. Well history report. Imperial Oil Enterprises Ltd. 11 pp. + Appendices and Logs. DIAND Microfiche.

KNIPPING, H.D. 1956. Summary of geological reconnaissance, North Yukon and Lower Mackenzie River area. The British American Oil Company Ltd. 10 pp. + Map. DIAND 2-1-3-9.

STANBERRY, G.F., H.J. STEWART. 1960. Report on surface geology, Richardson Mountain Area, during the period June 15 to August 15th, 1959 on Yukon Territory Permits and Northwest Territories Permits Nos. 1760-1770 and 2746-2753. Pan American Petroleum Corporation. 11pp + Maps. DIAND 60-1-2-22 and 60-1-2-108.

TRETTIN, H.P., D.B. BULLOCK. 1960. Geologic report of Babbage River Permits 2942-2956, Yukon Territory. Prepared by D. Bruce Bullock and Associates Ltd. for Union Oil Company of California. 27 pp. + Appendices and Maps. DIAND 28-1-3-6.

HYDROELECTRIC

CANADA, WATER RESOURCES BRANCH. 1965. Report on the hydroelectric power resources on the Porcupine, Peel and Rat River Region, Yukon and Northwest Territories. Canada, Dept. of Northern Affairs and Natural Resources, Water Resources Branch, Ottawa.

SELECTED REFERENCES (CONT'D)

FISHERIES

BAIN, L.H. 1974. Life histories and systematics of arctic char (Salvelinus alpinus, L.) in the Babbage River System, Yukon Territory. In Life histories of three species of fresh-water fishes in Beaufort Sea drainages, Yukon Territory. Canadian Arctic Gas Study Limited, Biological Report Series, Vol. 18, ch. 1, pp. 1-156.

BRYAN, J.E. et al. 1972. The influence of pipeline development on freshwater aquatic ecology in northern Yukon Territory. Progress report on research conducted in 1971. Canada, Dept. of the Environment, Fisheries Service, Vancouver. 45 pp.

BRYAN, J.E., et al. 1973. Freshwater aquatic ecology in Northern Yukon Territory, 1971. Canada, Dept. of the Environment, Fisheries Service, Pacific Region, Northern Operations Branch. Environmental-Social Committee, Northern Pipelines, Task Force on Northern Oil Development Report No. 73-7, Ottawa.

CRAIG, P.C., G.J. MANN. 1974. Life history and distribution of the Arctic cisco (Coregonus autumnalis) along the Beaufort Sea coastline in Alaska and the Yukon Territory. In Life histories of anadromous and freshwater fish in the western Arctic. Canadian Arctic Gas Study Limited, Biological Report Series, Vol. 20, ch. 4, pp. 1-33.

deBRUYN, M., P.J. McCART. 1974. Life history of the grayling (Thymallus arcticus) in Beaufort Sea drainages in Yukon Territory. In Fisheries research associated with proposed gas pipeline routes in Alaska, Yukon and Northwest Territories. Canadian Arctic Gas Study Limited, Biological Report Series, Vol. 15, Ch. 2, pp. 1-39.

DeGRAAF, D. 1974. The life history of the pond smelt (Hypomesus olidus) Pallas (Osmeridae) in small unmanned lake in the northern Yukon Territory. In Life histories of three species of freshwater fishes in Beaufort Sea drainages, Yukon Territory. Canadian Arctic Gas Study Limited, Biological Report Series, Vol. 18, ch. 2, pp. 1-89.

GLOVA, G., P.J. McCART. 1974. Life history of Arctic char (Salvelinus alpinus) in the Firth River, Yukon Territory. In Life histories of anadromous and freshwater fish in the western Arctic. Canadian Arctic Gas Study Limited, Biological Report Series, Vol. 20, ch. 3, pp. 1-50.

SELECTED REFERENCES (CONT'D)

McCART, P.J. (EDITOR). 1974. Life histories of three species of freshwater fishes in Beaufort Sea drainages, Yukon Territory. Canadian Arctic Gas Study Limited, Biological Report Series, Vol. 18.

STEIGENBERGER, L.W., et al. 1974. Northern Yukon freshwater fisheries studies 1973. Canada, Dept. of the Environment, Fisheries and Marine Service, Northern Operations Branch. Environmental-Social Committee, Northern Pipelines, Task Force on Northern Oil Development Report No. 74-20, Ottawa.

WEINS, A.P., et al. 1975. Species list of aquatic plants and animals collected from the Mackenzie and Porcupine River watersheds from 1971-1973. Canada, Dept. of the Environment, Fisheries and Marine Service, Research and Development Directorate, Freshwater Institute, Technical Report No. 557, Winnipeg.

SLANEY, F.F. AND COMPANY LIMITED. 1974. White whale in the Herschel Island-Cape Dalhousie coastal region of the Beaufort Sea. Report prepared for Imperial Oil Limited, Calgary, Alberta. Vancouver, B.C. 29 pp.

UNGULATES

CALEF, G.W. 1974. The urgent need for a Canadian Arctic wildlife range. Nature Canada 3(3):3-11.

CANADIAN WILDLIFE SERVICE. 1972. Arctic ecology map series: Herschel Island. Canada, Dept. of the Environment, Environmental Management Service, Canadian Wildlife Service, Ottawa.

deBOCK, E.A. 1973. Atlas of Porcupine caribou herd movement maps. Part of a wildlife habitat inventory of the Mackenzie Valley and the Northern Yukon. Canadian Wildlife Service for Environmental-Social Program, Northern Pipelines, Ottawa.

DOLL, D., et al. 1974. Observations of moose, wolf and grizzly bear in the northern Yukon Territory. In Studies of large mammal populations in northern Alaska, Yukon and Northwest Territories, 1973. Canadian Arctic Gas Study Limited, Biological Report Series, Vol. 22, ch. 3, pp. 1-48.

SELECTED REFERENCES (CONT'D)

HOEFS, M.F. 1974. Report on Game Branch activities at the Yukon's North Coast during the summer, 1974. Unpublished report. Government of Yukon Territory, Dept. of Tourism, Conservation and Information Services, Game Branch, Whitehorse.

McCOURT, K.H., et al. 1974. Distribution and movements of the Porcupine caribou herd in the Yukon, 1972. In Porcupine caribou herd - Canada. Canadian Arctic Gas Study Limited, Biological Report Series, Vol. 4, ch. 2, pp. 1-89.

McCOURT, K.H., et al. Disturbance studies of caribou and other mammals in the Yukon and Alaska, 1972. Canadian Arctic Gas Study Limited, Biological Report Series, Volume 5. 246 pp.

NOLAN, J.W., et al. 1973. Atlas of dall sheep and grizzly bear habitat maps. Part of a wildlife inventory of the Mackenzie Valley and the Northern Yukon. Canadian Wildlife Service for Environmental-Social Program, Northern Pipelines, Ottawa.

PEARSON, A.M. 1971. Wildlife resource and its conservation in northern Yukon Territory. University of British Columbia, Law Review, Vol. 6, no. 1, Supplement.

PRESCOTT, W.H. 1973. Atlas of moose habitat maps. Part of a wildlife inventory of the Mackenzie Valley and the northern Yukon. Canadian Wildlife Service for Environmental-Social Program, Northern Pipelines, Ottawa.

WATSON, G.H., et al. An inventory of wildlife habitat of the Mackenzie Valley and the northern Yukon. Environmental-Social Committee, Northern Pipelines, Task Force on Northern Oil Development, Report No. 73-27, Ottawa. 152 pp.

FURBEARERS AND LARGE CARNIVORES

DENNINGTON, M.C., et al. 1973. Atlas of beaver and muskrat habitat maps. Part of a wildlife habitat inventory of the Mackenzie Valley and the northern Yukon. Canadian Wildlife Service for the Environmental-Social Program, Northern Pipelines, Ottawa.

SELECTED REFERENCES (CONT'D)

NOLAN, J.W., et al. 1973. Atlas of arctic fox maps. Part of a wildlife habitat inventory of the Mackenzie Valley and the Northern Yukon. Canadian Wildlife Service for Environmental-Social Program, Ottawa.

PEARSON, A.M., B.C. GOSKI. 1974. Life history of the arctic mountain grizzly bear, Ursus arctos L. in northern Yukon Territory. Canadian Wildlife Service Preliminary Report CWS-77-74, Ottawa.

ROSENEAU, D.G., C. WARBELOW. 1974. Distribution and numbers of muskoxen in northeastern Alaska and the northern Yukon, 1973. In Studies of large mammal populations in northern Alaska, Yukon and Northwest Territories, 1973. Canadian Arctic Gas Study Limited, Biological Report Series, Vol. 22, ch. 5, pp. 1-30.

RUTTAN, R.A. 1974. Arctic fox on north slope of the Yukon Territory, 1972. In Studies of furbearers associated with proposed pipeline routes in the Yukon and Northwest Territories. Canadian Arctic Gas Study Limited, Biological Report Series, Volume 9, ch. 1, pp. 1-52.

RUTTAN, R.A. 1974. Muskrat studies on Old Crow Flats, Yukon Territory. In Studies of furbearers associated with proposed pipeline routes in the Yukon and Northwest Territories. Canadian Arctic Gas Study Limited, Biological Report Series, Vol. 9, ch. 4, pp. 1-104.

RUTTAN, R.A. 1974. Observations of grizzly bears in the Northern Yukon Territory and Mackenzie River Valley, 1972. In Studies of furbearers associated with proposed pipeline routes in the Yukon and Northwest Territories. Canadian Arctic Gas Study Limited, Biological Report Series, Vol. 9, ch. 7, pp. 1-31.

BIRDS

GOLLOP, M.A., et al. 1974. Aricraft disturbance to moulting sea ducks, Herschel Island, Yukon Territory, August 1972. In Disturbance to birds by gas compressor noise simulators, aircraft, and human activity in the Mackenzie Valley and the North Slope, 1972. Canadian Arctic Gas Study Limited, Biological Report Series, Vol. 14, ch. 5, pp. 202-231.

SELECTED REFERENCES (CONT'D)

GOLLOP, M.A., R.A. DAVIS. 1974. Autumn bird migration along the Yukon Arctic coast, July, August, September 1972. In Bird migrations on the North Slope and in the Mackenzie Valley regions, 1972. Canadian Arctic Gas Study Limited, Biological Report Series, Vol. 13, ch. 3, pp. 83-165.

GOLLOP, M.A., et al. 1974. Disturbance studies of terrestrial breeding bird populations, Firth River, Yukon Territory, June 1972. In Disturbance to birds by gas compressor noise simulators, aircraft and human activity in the Mackenzie Valley and North Slope, 1972. Canadian Arctic Gas Study Limited, Biological Report Series, Vol. 14, ch. 3, pp. 97-152.

MOSSOP, D. 1974. Bird notes from the arctic coastal area. Interim report. Yukon Territory, Dept. of Tourism, Conservation, and Information Services, Game Branch, Whitehorse.

MOSSOP, D. 1974. Waterfowl counts - Yukon coastline and coastal plains, August-September 1974. Interim report. Yukon Territory, Dept. of Tourism, Conservation and Information Services, Game Branch, Whitehorse.

MOSSOP, D. 1975. Ornithological data from the northern Yukon, 1975. Old Crow Flats and the north coast. Interim report, Yukon Territory, Dept. of Tourism, Conservation, and Information Services, Game Branch, Whitehorse.

MOSSOP, D. 1975. Raptor productivity studies on the Porcupine and Old Crow Rivers, 1975. Yukon Territory, Dept. of Tourism, Conservation, and Information Services, Game Branch, Whitehorse.

MOSSOP, D. 1975. Waterfowl counts on the North Coastal Plains, Y.T. Interim report. Yukon Territory, Dept. of Tourism, Conservation, and Information Services, Game Branch, Whitehorse.

POSTON, H.J., et al. 1973. Atlas of waterfowl habitat maps. Part of a wildlife habitat inventory of the Mackenzie Valley and the Northern Yukon. Canadian Wildlife Service, for the Environmental-Social Program, Northern Pipelines, Ottawa.

RICHARDSON, W.J., M.A. GOLLOP. 1974. Populations of birds at Babbage River, Y.T. during the breeding season, 1973; a monitoring and methodological study. In Ornithological studies conducted in the area of the proposed gas pipeline, 1973. Canadian Arctic Gas Study Limited, Biological Report Series, Vol. 26, ch. 2, pp. 1-66.

SELECTED REFERENCES (CONT'D)

SCHWEINSBURG, R.E. 1974. Snow geese disturbance by aircraft on the North Slope, September 1972. In Disturbance to birds by gas compressor noise simulators, aircraft and human activity in Canadian Arctic Gas Study Limited, Biological Report Series, Vol. 14, ch. 7, pp. 258-279.

SHARP, P.L., et al. 1974. Continuing studies of bird populations and productivity on the lakes of the Yukon coastal plain, 1973. In Studies on terrestrial bird populations, moulting sea ducks and bird productivity in the western Arctic, 1973. Canadian Arctic Gas Study Limited, Biological Report Series, Vol. 29, ch. 1, pp. 1-51.

STIRLING, I. 1967. Noteworthy birds from the Porcupine River drainage, Yukon. Canadian Field-Naturalist 80(1):78.